

WASHINGTON.

CHARLESTON CUSTOMHOUSE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, March 31.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported to-day, favoring an appropriation of \$25,000 for repairs to the Charleston Customhouse.

The Democratic members of Congress deny the validity of the President's proclamation ratifying the Fifteenth amendment.

GRANT ON THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

General Amnesty.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.

In his message to Congress to-day the President said that it was unusual to notify Congress by a message of the proclamation of a constitutional amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth amendment, this day declared passed, this departure from the usual custom is justifiable. A measure which makes four millions of people voters, who were heretofore declared by the highest judicial tribunals to be not citizens and not eligible to become so, is a measure of greater importance than any one since the foundation of our free government. The President calls upon the newly enfranchised to ever make themselves worthy of their new privileges and urges the whites to withhold no legal privileges which will tend to their advancement.

He quotes some of Washington's remarks regarding the importance of education, and calls upon Congress to take steps which will promote and make popular education; and upon the people everywhere to see that all who possess political rights shall have an opportunity to acquire that knowledge which shall make their share in the government a blessing instead of a danger. The message mentions that the following States have ratified the amendment: North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Louisiana, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Alabama, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Ohio, Iowa, Nevada, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Maine and Texas—twenty-nine in all.

The Democrats from New York and Indiana, protest against their States being stated as having ratified the Fifteenth amendment.

A meeting of the officers who served with General Thomas was held here to-night to make preparations to do honor to his memory. The President and his Cabinet and the diplomatic corps will be present.

To-night Judge Bradley received a number of New Jerseyans, including the Congressional delegation and Secretary Robeson, who called to offer their congratulations on his appointment to the supreme bench. In the course of his reply, Judge Bradley stated emphatically that he entered upon the discharge of his duties without any pledges on any question whatever, and acted only by a desire to do right.

SENATE.

The Senate confirmed Dr. Bard as Governor of Idaho.

Senator Revels presented a petition from two thousand Georgians, for an appropriation for Wilberforce College, Ohio.

HOUSE.

In the House, Cox and Banks expressed themselves as opposed to the individual disability bill. In reply to a question, Banks said that, as soon as the tariff question was out of the way, he would press a general amnesty bill.

The bill admitting Texas, as amended by the Senate, passed by a vote of 130 to 50.

Arnell, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to allow the school trustees in the State of Massachusetts to enter lands for school purposes under the Homestead law, allowing them to take in, fence and improve fifty acres for each school. The bill was sent to the Speaker's table.

Arnell, from the same committee, reported a bill providing that the office of education in the Department of the Interior, shall be hereafter named the Bureau of Education, and that all unexpended funds in the Treasury shall be applied to the account of the Freedmen's Bureau for the education and support of refugees, and that freedmen shall be transferred to the Bureau of Education, having special reference to aiding in the erection and establishment and usefulness of common schools. The bill also provides for the transfer to the War Department, the other duties of the Freedmen's Bureau, thus discontinuing that bureau altogether.

Arnell, in explaining the bill, enlarged the Freedmen's Bureau, its chief, General Howard, and Mr. Elliott, member from Massachusetts, who was father of the bureau. McNeely, in minority of the committee, offered a substitute to the bill, which provides for the abolishing of the Freedmen's Bureau; the turning over to the Treasury all its funds; its buildings to the several States; placing all hospitals and asylums under the charge of the Secretary of War, and directing a final settlement of the accounts of the bureau within one month.

Arnell declined to permit the substitute to be offered, and demanded the previous question. Walker protested against any action being taken on the bill without an opportunity of discussion or amendment. The morning hour expiring, the bill went over.

NEWS AND GOSSIP BY MAIL.

Probable Reversal of the Recent Legal-Tender Decision.

A Washington telegram of Sunday to the New York Tribune says:

Important action in reference to the legality of Legal-tender will soon be taken in the Supreme Court, and it is more than probable that the recent decision of the court will be reversed, although it is not yet decided whether the case will be heard on Friday morning or on the following Monday. These cases are being argued by the United States and Latham against the United States, and are appeals from the Court of Claims, which were passed early in the session, without prejudice to their right to be called at any time. The decision will not be reached for several weeks. Attorney General Hall will argue the case for the United States.

The question promulgated some time ago, regarding all debts and contracts made previous to February, 1862, to be paid in gold, was signed by Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justices Nelson, Clifford, Fields and Grier. The last named has since retired. The dissenting opinion was signed by Associate Justices Miller, Davis and Swayne. If the cases involve the same questions embraced in the one already decided, it is fair to presume that the court will stand—Chase, Nelson, Clifford and Field, against Miller, Davis, Swayne, Strong and Bradley.

Rumored Cabinet Changes.

The Washington Star, of Monday evening, brings us the following paragraphs:

The air has been filled with gossip for several days past of impending changes in the Cabinet. The story goes that owing to a want of harmony between the President and the Secretary of State

EUROPE.

Sensation in the Cortes.

MADRID, March 30.

In the Cortes, Rivero created a sensation by proposing a measure to raise forty thousand more troops.

The New Irish Bill.

LONDON, March 30.

On a motion to pass the Irish bill to a second reading in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury said: "The Irish must be made to fear the law before they would love it."

The Red River Rebellion.

LONDON, March 30.

The Post states that the government is fitting out an expedition of one thousand men, with a steel battery, to suppress the Red River insurrection.

Dissolved Partnership.

PARIS, March 30.

Queen Isabella and her husband have compromised matters, and signed a paper agreeing to separate.

Infatigability—Mazzini.

LONDON, March 30.

It is believed that the Ecclesiastical Council has adopted the (infatigability) "Schema de Fide."

The Democratic papers of Ravenna publish a letter from Mazzini urging a revolt in the Romagna.

Fact and Gospel.

PARIS, March 30.

The medical students have made another disorderly demonstration against Dr. Foulden.

The reports of recent battles in Cuba are discredited by the government.

LONDON, March 30.

The Globe intimates that John Bright will soon resign from the Cabinet.

HATRE, March 30.

The ship Martha Cobb, from New Orleans, passed the schooner J. C. Daker abandoned at sea.

TOPICS IN PARIS.

An Interesting Budget of Continental News and Gossip.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, March 12.

The French have never had a reputation for successful colonization, and there is nothing astonishing in their failure to make anything out of Algeria. M. de Persigny, in 1860, informed the world that that colony was a permanent source of weakness to France, which absorbed the blood and money of the mother country. However, the Arabs afford, from time to time, a series of "little wars," where experience is gained. On the re-assembly of the Corps Legislatif, the condition of the colony became the order of the day. Each subject in the general assembly did not find the matter attractive, but nevertheless unanimously accepted the ministerial promise, that Algeria, as after 1848, would be represented in the Chamber—likely by three members—and that the future would see more of the civil and less of the military element, in the administration of the colony.

POLARIZING THE SENATE.

What gave most of importance to this debate was the first blow of the pick-axe given to the Senate. It is this august body that has under its special charge the conduct of matters Algerian, and promising to reform this exclusive control, pleased the Chamber very much. Besides the Senate has at present a veto on the acts of the Chamber of Deputies, and such is not in accordance with the wishes of the country. The senators are exclusively appointed by the Emperor, and each receives a stipend of 30,000 francs a year. It is the *Hotel des Invalides* for the "illustrious" of the nation. The Senate is now on its trial. The country does not regard it as a "live institution," and its action in passing the reforms now in transit from the People's House, will decide its utility. Vacancies are only filled upon the death of a senator. In Belgium, the Senate is elected by the popular vote, and can be dissolved. That of France will likely be similarly constituted.

DECENTRALIZATION.

The Decentralization Committee is pursuing its important work. Its object is to ascertain how far the Imperial Government can be relieved from its duties in local affairs. The knotty point is to decide if the local mayors of the parish parliaments are to be nominated by the government, and thus become its representatives, or by the voters, leaving them independent.

Meantime, the work of liberalizing the institutions of the country goes ahead, and the politically uneducated are beginning to see that this liberty is not to be withheld from them, and, as they have hitherto done, with the plague, cholera or yellow fever. It is a difficult task to plant freedom in this country, where opinion is so mobile, and as oscillating as a pendulum—moving to arbitrary power when the wind blows from the barricades, and to opposition when absolutism becomes too strict. Of two classes in France, one does not love liberty, and the other, in loving it too much, studies it in its embraces. It is for the Cabinet "to keep pegging away."

LEST IN PARIS.

The pleasures of the carnival are not altogether forgotten in the severities of Lent. Never was a more marked change visible than at present in the observance of this *carême*. Formerly balls were prohibited, and dinner parties ostracized. Now both are extensively patronized. Under the disguise of a chamber concert the greatest amusement exists, and fasting is a thing unknown. The theatres are crowded—all places of amusement full.

THE BONAPARTE TRIAL.

The requisite jury list has been duly put out of which the thirty-six members, "with power to add to their number" to the extent of four, will be chosen by lot to try Prince Pierre Napoleon. At Tours the city is divided into two equal camps respecting the Prince's guilt. The whole point turns on the fact, yes or no—did *Nor*, the deceased, strike the Prince before he later fired. Foville, the only witness of the tragedy, asserts not; witnesses are forthcoming to prove that, immediately after the homicide was committed, Foville expressed gratification that *Nor* had, at all events, "well struck the Prince." Meantime the hot dispute about Prince Pierre's crime at Tours has not had the effect of lowering Californian prices in that city.

THE HAVEN AMBASSADOR.

The only change that has taken place in the ambassadorial world is the resignation and departure of Salvane's representative for St. Domingo. This worthy gentleman dropped a farewell card at the several embassies, surrounded by a mourning border. Whether a compliment to the deceased general, or the insignia of Quishee, the black band is a mystery.

A DRAMATIC SUICIDE.

Rather a dramatic suicide took place at Neilly yesterday. A gardener, in comfortable circumstances, entered a dram shop, and asked the barmaid for a glass full of rum of the best quality, for that he was about undertaking a very cold journey, and would never see her again. Having finished his rum, he quietly vanished over the bridge and fell into the Seine. He was seen by a young man, who plunged in, but what was his horror to find himself reeling his father, who insisted on drowning himself. The struggle and debate were but short. Assistance soon brought

EUROPE.

HONORS TO AN EDITOR.

It is a rare event for a Parisian journalist to be

surrounded by the universal regret of his contemporaries; yet such has been the happiness of Count de Ranciey's family on the death of his head. The Count was editor of the *Univers*, the organ of aristocratic Catholicity, and of the claims of him who is called "Sire" at France, and the King in the Faubourg St. Germain. Deceased he came to the International meeting of the Fathers, but returned to Paris to die of rheumatism of the heart. Around his dying bed were seated his wife, children, and a few intimate friends, with whom he conversed till a few minutes before his death. His publications were blessed by the Pope, but his sale was not so rapid as those books for which the honors of the "Index" are reserved. On his death-bed he left two telegrams, one from Pio Nino, conveying absolute, the other from "Hiero the Fifth," thanking his good and faithful servant.

RED REPUBLICAN CONSRIPTS.

After the conscripts are "drawn," the poor fellows are allowed to enjoy themselves for the remainder of the day by balloting, and the police, in advance—to glory, flaked three abreast, and full of wine or German beer, with plenty of noise understood to be songs. The future braves do no further harm. This week, however, some 600 conscripts, with the tri-colored coverlet with crapes, marched to the office of Rochefort's Journal, singing prohibited songs, and uttering seditionous cries. Like prisoners, they seem to fall back on the privilege of cursing their judges for twenty-four hours. They were allowed to depart in peace.

A BOLD VIXEN.

A more than ordinary brazen member of the *demi-monde*, dressed as a duchess, presented herself a few nights ago, at a ball given by one of the most distinguished families of Paris. She was admitted. Sober her character became known, her mothers gave her their children under their mothers' gaze the black abash was expelled, whose only apology for her audacity was, her desire to see how a ball in the *grand-monde* is conducted!

FUNERAL OF A BANK CLERK.

M. Sallé was head clerk in the Bank of France, and it was his signature that gave legality to the notes of that establishment. At his funeral, which took place a few days ago, the friends, according to custom, sprinkled holy water on the coffin when in the grave and retired. A fellow-clerk refused to take the "sprinkler" when handed to him, but, gathering up a handful of clay, threw it on the coffin, adding, "Sallé, you have perjured yourself. You several times swore to die a Free Thinker, and not allow the church to bury you." Immense sensation.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

The French Academy consists of forty members, familiarly called *Académiciens*. The institution was founded by Cardinal Mazarin, and was intended to guard the French language from the influence of the nation, who were, above all, to decide upon all questions affecting the purity of mother tongue. This "cardinal" object is just what is overlooked, and the academy is now but a close brother, where the Orleanists dominate, and all are eligible except an Imperialist. When a death occurs there is much intriguing to gain the vacant *siège*. The duty of the newly elected is to blow the horn for his predecessor, and the president responds by trumpeting the praises of the orator. M. de Champagny has been just "introduced" as successor to Derrery. When Fontenelle was elected an *académicien*, he exclaimed with a sigh of relief, "Thank God, there are only thirty-nine people in the world worse than myself."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The suit of the *King of Spain*, for a "restitution," on the ground of extravagance, from Isabella, has failed to be amicably arranged. The Don sees nothing in the *Chateau en Espagne* which his wife hopes to retrieve their fortune, and likes to provide for the future rainy days in store for the exile. It would not do to have the Prince of Asturias as penniless a pretender as Don Carlos.

Most popular liquors in France are manufactured by confraternities of monks. They have never claimed for their products any miraculous cures. However, in the vicinity of Grenoble, another body of religious announce the preparation of an elixir "infallible" for stomach complaints, and distilled from plants culled on the famous "Holy Mountain." Twenty-eight francs a dozen—bottles included.

Yvon has had a successful reunion in his studio on Thursday, to celebrate the completion of his allegorical painting, the "United States," executed for A. T. Stewart, of New York. Mr. Elward gave the invited a *causette* on "Liberty," which was warmly received. In reference to the picture, as a whole, it is meritorious, but very unequal. The same artist is engaged with another large painting, "Skating in the Bois de Boulogne," which will be introduced at the Salon of the most celebrated artists—American, French and English—of the skating slide.

Mrs. Burlingame and her two sons are expected in Paris to-morrow, en route for home. They wish to be present at the meeting of sympathy for the loss she has sustained, to be held on the 10th.

THE BOURBON DUEL.

Full Particulars of the Affair.

The Paris Gaulois gives the following account of the recent duel between Prince Henry de Bourbon and the Duke de Montpensier:

On the 7th of March Don Enrique de Bourbon, after having written several pamphlets in which the Duke de Montpensier was the object of the most virulent attacks, was in the *Madrid* journals an article in which the claims of the Duke to the throne of Spain were severely criticized. When this article was published, the Duke de Montpensier was in Madrid. He felt it to be impossible, notwithstanding the advice that was given him, to allow such outrageous insults to pass unheeded. The duel was fixed for Saturday last. The duel was fought in the open country, in a field about two leagues from Madrid, in a place called *Alcorcon*, which is situated about eight kilometers from Madrid. We are well acquainted with this part of the environs of Madrid, and it presents a most dreary aspect—a perfectly barren plain, where not a tree, not a house, not a blade of grass, especially at this season of the year, is to be seen. There is nothing but a few scattered fields sown with barley or wheat, and to which the arid nature of the soil imparts a yellowish color. It is a desolate landscape, like all the other *alcarras* of Old Castile and La Mancha—a group of some fifty houses built of earth, burnt by the sun, the wind, and the cold, and which, at the first gust of the first shower of rain, the church is the only stone edifice in the place. The two combatants refresh themselves with these meagre fare, and then, after a short rest, they were selected as a site for duels, and whether the wounded are conveyed when their injuries are too severe to be treated on the spot, or whether they are taken to a hospital, is a matter of indifference.

It was there that the body of Don Enrique de Bourbon was taken after the duel. He was accompanied by the Duke de Montpensier, and by the Duke de Montpensier's son, who was wounded in the arm. The Duke de Montpensier's son was wounded in the arm, and the Duke de Montpensier's son was wounded in the arm.

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EUROPE.

THE BLACKWATER-BARNWELL MUDDE-ARIVAL OF GENERAL LEE-HIS RECEPTION.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, March 30.

The Blackwater-Barnwell Muddle-Arival of General Lee-His Reception.

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